

Aircraft Bombs Menace Colorado Coal Miners

(Continued from Page One)
American Civil Liberties Union asks recognition by the state authorities of the right to strike and picket peacefully for the miners on strike in the Colorado coal fields. Protest was made against the governor's public statement labelling the I. W. W. as "un-American." Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union are aiding the strikers in maintaining their rights and are considering a court test of the anti-picketing law being used against the strikers. The telegram is as follows:

"Your statement in the press today characterizing as un-American an organization of workers who by peaceful means are endeavoring to improve their work and living conditions is deplored by citizens throughout the country desirous of maintaining traditional American civil rights. As an organization devoted to this purpose we respectfully urge that the state afford equal protection for both sides involved in the industrial controversy. As far as we know the only violence that has occurred in the strike field has been precipitated by local police and company guards who raided and wrecked I. W. W. headquarters at Walsenburg and Pueblo. May we have your assurance that the right to strike and picket will be recognized?"

Wage Commission Meets.

CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 28.—Until now engaged in routine discussion, the Illinois joint wage commission of miners and operators that came into existence at the conclusion of the half year suspension in the coal fields, took up its first serious problem on Oct. 25. The miners and owners met at the Great Northern hotel to solve the important question of mechanical devices for mining coal.

This question of new machinery constituted one of the bases upon which the settlement of the soft coal strike in District 12 of the United Mine Workers union was made on Oct. 1. It was a point pressed by the operators and called for "an attempt to reach an agreement."

The operators have never ceased to complain about the competition of the sea mines of Kentucky and West Virginia and put forward as one of the means of eliminating the disengagement between the wages of union and non-union workers, the introduction of labor-saving devices in the union mines.

Will Lose Jobs.

The 72,000 miners now in Illinois would be considerably reduced in number by the installation of the machinery desired by the operators. But even under present methods, there is no doubt there are too many miners for the number of jobs.

At present, the machine question is admittedly a network of controversy over all manner of equipment for loading, sheering, scraping and conveying. Almost every mine, using various types of equipment, offers a problem in itself. An effort will be

Says She Was President Harding's Mistress and Fights for Rights of Their Child



Photograph of Nan Britton, who knew the late President Harding when he was a member of the town band out in Ohio, and up to the time of his death. Her book, "The President's Daughter," has driven all respectable republicans wild.

Made to agree upon a flat rate for each field.

It is upon this question of day and tonnage rates to correspond with the equipment used that the joint wage commission will find itself sharply divided between representatives of the miners and spokesmen for the operators. This is the real knotty problem before it and upon the solving of it depends whether or not the miners will stay at work or leave the mines again at the end of the six month truce, April 1.

SHANGHAI TEACHER STRIKE.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 28.—Two hundred and eighty teachers in schools in the native section of Shanghai returned to their jobs today when the Nanking government agreed to submit the teachers' case to arbitration.

ST. LOUIS I. L. D. MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A general membership meeting of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Nov. 2, 8 p.m., at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison St., St. Louis.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends \$5 to the men in prison and \$20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send \$25 each to the men, \$50 each to their wives and \$5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10¢ each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
55 East 11th Street, Room 402,
New York City.
Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10¢ each to distribute among my friends, shopmen, workers to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Conference of the Trade Union Educational League

By EARL BROWDER.

FOR the third time the Trade Union Educational League is holding a general National Conference. When it meets in New York on December 2-4, it will mark an important period in the history of American trade unionism. Its deliberations and decisions will affect the future course of the labor movement, and thereby the whole development of America.

When the T.U.E.L. held its first National Conference, in September, 1922, it had been known for only six months, except to the few who had been organizing it during the previous two years. Its introduction to the broad masses was the work of Samuel Gompers, who in April, 1922, launched a great campaign of denunciation against the T.U.E.L. with the full assistance of the boss-controlled daily newspapers of the country. This action was followed by the government, which conducted several police raids against the T.U.E.L., arrested Foster, the Secretary, and finally raided the First National Conference, arresting 17 delegates who were held in jail a few days and then released. By these means the T.U.E.L. was made to appear as a "dangerous" organization. The forces of government, employers, and reactionary labor leaders, aided by the press and church, made a desperate attack against the T.U.E.L. almost before it was born.

WHY was the T.U.E.L. attacked so viciously? What was its practical program, that it could create so much hysteria among the reactionaries?

The immediate program of the T.U.E.L. was quite simple. It emphasized two points: first, amalgamation of the divided craft unions, along industrial lines, into a series of powerful industrial unions; second, the formation of a labor party to centralize the scattered political power of the working class.

There were two reasons why these simple demands awoke such fears.

First, a turning point had been reached in the American labor movement. The officialdom of the trade unions was embarking upon a new policy of intensive collaboration with the employers, but the membership, on the contrary, was in a fighting mood; several great strikes had been lost (packing house, textiles) or were in progress (railroad, shop crafts) or were in preparation (coal miners). There was a growing labor party movement springing up all over the country. The masses were restless and resisting the new policies of the official leadership.

Secondly, the T.U.E.L. program had at once received tremendous mass support in the trade unions.

The amalgamation resolution sponsored by the T.U.E.L. was being adopted by big majorities in almost every labor body which met during 1922. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies, containing a majority of organized labor, had approved the resolution. The movement for a labor party was receiving the same mass support.

During 1922 and half of 1923, the movement grew phenomenally, in spite of all attacks. It was only after July 3, 1923, that the reactionary forces could gain the offensive. That period began with the surrender of the "progressives" who had hitherto given more or less support to the movement (Fitzpatrick, et al), following the Labor Party split of that date.

Harding's death was a boon to the conspirators, for it centered sympathy on him. It was a most opportune death for the Ohio gang, and not devoid of a certain mystery, itself.

When the Second National Conference of the T.U.E.L. occurred in September, 1923, the left wing was in the midst of its first big fight against

the expulsion program which has since become so familiar in America. Begun by the officials of the I.L.G.W.U. in Chicago (Perlstein) the expulsion policy was quickly given the blessings of the A. F. of L. leaders when, at the Portland convention, they expelled the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly from the convention on the sole ground of his support of the T.U.E.L. and policy and the fact that Dunne is a Communist.

Since that time the movement has had a constant struggle for life. In this struggle, in spite of many defects and moments of internal weakness, the T.U.E.L. has established itself as the indispensable central organ of the American left wing, and has many signal victories for progress to its credit.

THE left wing gained the overwhelming majority support in the Furriers and Ladies Garment Workers' Unions. Fighting against the employers, who were assisted by government and A. F. of L. officials, the left wing succeeded in establishing for the first time in America the 5-day week of 40 hours. This success even forced the A. F. of L. to adopt the demand.

The left wing led the Passaic unorganized textile workers, and in spite of the active sabotage of the A. F. of L., forced that body to accept the new union, which gained a partial victory after 11 months strike.

In this struggle the left wing set a new high standard in relief work, with the nation-wide organization of the Passaic Strike Relief which became a real mass movement. Through this struggle another slogan of the T.U.E.L. was dramatized and brought to the foreground, namely, "Organize the Unorganized."

HUNDREDS of other battles were fought, in all of which some gains were made in educating and mobilizing the masses. In the railway industry the left wing rallied a great rank and file movement which was only dispersed by the crushing defeat of the shop strike, followed by blacklists, persecutions, expulsions, etc., by the officialdom. In the miners' union, even Lewis was forced to credit the left wing with a third of the total vote in 1924, and in 1926, the progressive and left-wing bloc made a similar showing, in both cases having actually cast a majority of votes, although being cheated out of the election by Lewis. In the metal, building, auto, rubber, and other industries, similar movements took place. The movement has been through a period of sharp, intense struggles in every industry.

And now the time has come for another general get-together of the left wing elements of all industries to draw the lessons of the past few years. In spite of the terrific pressure put upon the movement; it has come through with the spirit and program intact and deepened. Those signs of weakening in the struggle that appeared for a short time have now disappeared. The movement is ready for another forward development. The masses are beginning to stir with discontent against the official policy of submission to the employers.

No progress can possibly come out of the official leadership of the A. F. of L. This fact has been overwhelmingly demonstrated again at the Los Angeles Convention just ended. Even

the capitalist press has exclaimed in surprise at the extreme reactionary spirit which ruled at Los Angeles. Every trade union which wishes to work for progress can now see clearly that the T.U.E.L. is the center of the only active forces in that direction. To make these forces stronger, to swing the entire American labor movement away from its present disintegration and decay, to work for amalgamation, a labor party, and organization of the unorganized, every group of progressive and revolutionary trade unionists must send delegates to the Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League at New York City, December 2-4, 1927.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

Meetings have already been ar-

anged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 7; 7:30 p.m.

Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p.m.

Iron Range, Nov. 8, Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p.m. I. Amer.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p.m. A. Bittel, I. Amer. E. Boich, F. Yesikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. A. Bit-

telman, H. Scott.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speak-

ers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p.m. J. Brahim, L. Sirotnik (YWL), 361 Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. J. Brahlin, Hippodrome Bldg.

Martins Ferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p.m.

Carl Hacker, Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. Carl Hacker, Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5, 7:30 p.m.

Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speaker: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5, 8 p.m.

Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5, 8 p.m.

Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5, 8 p.m.

New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5, 8 p.m.

Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. C. Carter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 2 p.m.

Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Ber-

tram Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail,

Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7, 8 p.m.

Lester Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 8, 8 p.m. Belmont

Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Ber-

tram D. Wolfe speaker at both

places.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridge-

port will have meetings on Nov. 6

and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meet-

ings are in the evening except

Fairfield which is in the afternoon.

Waterbury will hold its celebra-

tion on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting

Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with

Jay Lovestone as speaker at both

places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at

the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6

in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on

Nov. 6, in the Arenas Gardens with

Robert Minor as the principal speak-

PRICE OF WORLD OIL LOWERED AS USSR SALES GROW

Force British Monopoly to Cut Prices

In the course of a statement to the Russian press, M. Goldin, Senior Director of the Mining Department of the Commissariat to Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R., pointed out that so far Sir Henri Deterding's anti-Soviet oil campaign had been a complete failure, the European consumers had realized that were they to follow Deterding's advice the large quantities of benzine they had already bought and paid for would be expropriated "without compensation" not indeed by the Soviets, but by Sir Henri himself.

Soviet Oil Cheaper.

The importance of Soviet oil to the European consumer was not due merely to the fact that he could obtain his oil at lower prices from the Soviets, but that as a result of Soviet oil being cheaper, the other monopoly oil companies were also forced to reduce the price of their oil to the consumer.

Mr. Goldin calculates that as a result of this reduction of prices the European consumer of oil saves at least £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 yearly.

Gain for Consumers.

But this is not all. Were the Soviet oilfields handed over to Sir H. Deterding or other oil magnates to-morrow the price of oil would rise immediately by not less than 15s. per ton which would signify a loss to the consumer of about £12,000,000 and a corresponding gain of course to the oil monopolists.

Small wonder, then, that the monopolists are so dead set against Soviet oil!

Save \$60,000,000.

This saving of over £12,000,000 to the wide circle of consumers says Mr. Goldin, is undoubtedly greater than the loss suffered by a small group of financiers, as a result of the nationalization of the Soviet oilfields.

Mr. Goldin goes on to point out that Sir H. Deterding can more readily reconcile himself to nationalization than to the growing Soviet competition. According to Soviet estimates, the "Shell" group headed by Deterding had lost some £2,600,000 as a result of the nationalization of their oil properties in Russia.

Royal Dutch Shell Hit.

But their yearly loss as a result of Soviet competition is more important. The "Shell" imports into Europe about 4,000,000 tons of oil annually, and as a result of the lower prices forced by the competition of Soviet oil obtains some £3,000,000 per year less in profits.

"As regards ourselves," said Mr. Goldin, "I may say that in our negotiations with the Shell and Standard, the main obstacle to an agreement has been our insistence to retain our independent right to supply a proportion of oil to the European market."

Soviet Has Large Sales.

"So far, in view of the purchases of oil from us by European Governments and the satisfactory co-operation with us of the national oil selling companies referred to above, we have had no reason to regret the failure of the negotiations for an agreement with the oil monopolists." ("Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee Bulletin.")

PROTEST CUBAN TARIFF.
HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 28.—Negotiations for new tariff rates have been begun by various countries as a result of the tariff increases recently decreed by President Machado.

French Rush Troops to Border as Revolt In Spain Is Reported

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Reinforcements of French soldiers and police were rushed to the Spanish frontier today to strengthen the border patrol as a result of reports of a revolt against the Rivera regime in Catalonia.

The rigid Spanish censorship makes it difficult to get information.

It is known that the Madrid government placed a large force of troops in Catalonia.

Fascisti Celebrate Rome March Fearing Revolt of Workers

ROME, Oct. 28.—The culmination of our work is completed with the massing of your armed legions. The gathering will be a solemn warning to whosoever harbors the idea of thinking to impede our progress," declared Mussolini today in a message issued for the fifth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

The actual date of the anniversary is tomorrow, but Mussolini has ordered it postponed until Sunday so that workers might not leave the factories and halt production.

Fascist demonstrations will be held on Sunday when detachments of troops will be sent to working class districts to guard against possible outbreaks.

Death Toll on Mafalda May Be 500

(Continued from Page One)

observers. Cold, frightened, and hungry, they were massed on the small deck space of the little freighter which was never built to accommodate so many. They spent the entire trip from the scene of the Mafalda's sinking on the deck of the Albeno without places to rest or recuperate from their terrible experiences.

Anxious to Talk.

Journalists were forbidden to interview arriving survivors, but along side the ships it was still possible to hear the moans and cries of injured and nerve-exhausted survivors. Some of the survivors were anxious to describe the terrible scenes they had witnessed. They told of a sea of floating humanity, some people fighting for their lives as they were tossed about by the waves, whereas others had given up the battle and their bodies, thrown hither and thither, impeded the efforts of those still alive.

Engineer Kills Himself.

One report that came from the survivors was that the first engineer had committed suicide as soon as he learned that the Mafalda was sinking. Reports of sharks attacking the victims of the disaster, were repeated today by some of the passengers on the ship aboard the arriving rescue boats.

One survivor, Señor Cassek, an Argentine Banker, says that the ship surgeon of the Mafalda lost his life after he had been saved and picked up by the Formoso. He states that the surgeon, when he remembered he had left all of his money in his cabin on the sinking ship, left the rescue ship and returned to the Mafalda to get his money and was never seen again.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

USSR Defense Urged at Unitary Confederation of Labor Congress

Demand Solidarity.

The Congress of the revolutionary trade unions of France took place when the French reactionary press had been carrying on a terrific campaign of lies and insinuations against Soviet Russia, when all the savars had been burst open and filthy allegations against the U. S. S. R. were pouring out through the channels of the European press. The French workers know their own press and its backstairs leaders and they know that this feverish campaign of slander is being well-paid and that it is oil that is at the bottom of everything. The French workers also know that anti-Bonapartism is at the bottom of all discussions between the French and English diplomats and that the secret backstairs negotiations of the diplomats may end in open intervention.

Defends Soviet Union.

The Congress of the Unitary Federation could not, however, pass by in silence the campaign of lies and slander going on all over the world, and especially in England and France, against the U. S. S. R.; they could not do this because the French workers know who are their friends and who are their foes. It is stated in the resolution passed at the Congress that the war against the U. S. S. R. is being prepared under the auspices of Great Britain, a clear demonstration of the class war between the international bourgeoisie and the international working class. The resolution made by the French workers is still better than described:

Pledge Defense of U. S. S. R.

"The U. S. S. R. must be defended and we solemnly warn the imperialists that the workers of the whole world will be on the side of the Red Army if it is attacked. The declaration of war on the U. S. S. R. is a declaration of civil war against the labor movement."

Our foes may say that there is nothing much in these declarations since their author belongs to an organization affiliated to the R. I. L. U. We are certainly not astonished by them, but we should like to know why no such declarations emanated from the French and German socialist democrats with regard to England when MacDonald's Government was in power?

For our part we know why but we should like to hear the explanations of the leaders of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals.

Hence this theory which is intended to facilitate the French reaction in making a break with the U. S. S. R., since any military alliance with Italy must be directed first and foremost against France. When this reasoning of the "defenders" of the U. S. S. R. was exploded by TASS "The Social Democratic Press Service" declared that it was in possession of "the exact text of the treaty." But if this is so, my good sirs, why not publish it? Is not the reason, that it was bought on the cheap from a White Guards' slanted-factory, turning out endless "exact documents" for the discrediting of the U. S. S. R.?

Social-Democratic Piffle.

If, however, the Social Democrats among themselves are guided by the principles of bourgeois diplomacy and the "Code of International Morals" of the League of Nations, they are nevertheless, warm defenders of the U. S. S. R. If anyone disbelieves this, let him read the "Socialist Herald." This organ is convinced that international socialism thinks of nothing but defending the U. S. S. R. "The Socialist Party, the British Labor Party, and German social democracy have all along defended and are still defending

"French imperialism has lately been showing leanings to the anti-Soviet policy of Great Britain. Its attacks against the U. S. S. R., its organized intrigue, by means of which it hoped to compromise Soviet Russia, its systematic attacks on the U. S. S. R. representative in Paris, are all means for influencing public opinion and to pave the way for a break in diplomatic relations, soon to be followed by an economic war and military attacks."

The central point in the resolution, however, is the characteristic role played by the bourgeoisie in its organized persecution of the U. S. S. R. If only for this point the resolution of the Congress should be read with keen attention by workers in the U. S. S. R., for this is the voice of their allies and class brothers. This is what Congress said on behalf of 525,000 organized workers of France:

"French imperialism has lately been showing leanings to the anti-Soviet policy of Great Britain. Its attacks against the U. S. S. R., its organized intrigue, by means of which it hoped to compromise Soviet Russia, its systematic attacks on the U. S. S. R. representative in Paris, are all means for influencing public opinion and to pave the way for a break in diplomatic relations, soon to be followed by an economic war and military attacks."

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Report Clashes in Rumania in Bloody Scramble for Crown

Prices in Soviet Union Drop 7 Per Cent in Year

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—Retail prices in the Soviet Union dropped 7 per cent in the fiscal year which closed September 30, it was learned yesterday.

Nearly two-thirds of the internal loan of 200,000,000 rubles, opened for subscription on October 1 has been raised; it was also learned from official sources.

Poincaré Financial Coalition on Verge Of Complete Smash

Rumor Clash in Bessarabia.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Advices from Bucharest today indicated that the Bratianu government had crushed the plot to call former Crown Prince Carol to the throne and that Premier Bratianu's troops are masters of the situation throughout the kingdom.

Minor clashes were reported from Kishneff, Bessarabia, stronghold of the National Peasant Party which led the movement in behalf of Carol. Bratianu is understood to be taking strong military measures to prevent a Carolist uprising in Bessarabia.

It is now reported that Bratianu is at odds with the Regency Council over the appointment of General Madarescu as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prince Carol's villa at Neuilly has been burglarized and a number of the Prince's private letters stolen, the police reported today.

Friends of the Prince attribute the robbery to political enemies.

Chamberlin to Attempt Flight to Copenhagen

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Oct. 28.—Clarence D. Chamberlin, the intrepid American aviator who carried Charles A. Levine overseas on the epochal long distance flight from New York to Germany, has been drafted for the Old Orchard to Copenhagen, Denmark hop, it was learned today.

Certain progress has been made also by the municipal builders. The Moscow Soviet built this year 150 homes which are given over to the workers' cooperatives for exploitation.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—

The building season is coming to an end. The building cooperatives built 170 brick houses in Moscow. About 18,000 people will move into the new houses.

Next year the cooperatives will build in Moscow 161 brick houses at the beginning of the season, and 134 later.

GREETINGS—Accepted from working-class organizations at \$200 per full page (fractions of a page on this basis) and \$1.50 per inch. Be sure your organization sends its greetings.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE DAILY WORKER

For the November 7th Meetings and for Distribution. RATES—\$1.50 per hundred copies

Injunction Issued by Toronto Courts Against Building Trades Workers

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 28.—An injunction restraining the Building Trades Council of Toronto and representatives of international tradesmen in connection with their "coercive" measures in connection with their sympathetic strike to aid the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was issued yesterday.

The striking carpenters have been out for nearly four weeks.

6 NANKING WAR SHIPS BOMBARD HANKOW TROOPS

Split in Reactionary Camp Now Open War

HANKOW, Oct. 28.—Six gunboats, under General Cheng Chien, recently appointed Nanking commander, bombarded the forces of General Tang Seng-Chi today. The split between the counter-revolutionary groups at Wuhan and Nanking has taken the form of open warfare.

The withdrawal of Tang Seng-chi from Hankow and Changsha is regarded as likely in view of the Nanking attack.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin claims to have again defeated detachments of Shansi troops in both Northern and Southern Chihli.

Chang also claims to have defeated General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops in the vicinity of Kaifeng.

LABOR LEADERS JAILED IN CUBA BY U. S. PUPPET

New Attack on Unions Launched by Machado

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 18. (By Mail)—A large number of labor leaders have been arrested and a number of labor journals suppressed in a new wave of terror by the Machado, puppet of American sugar and financial interests. The aim of the new attack on the Cuban labor movement is to smash attempts to create a strong labor federation.

The chairman and the secretary of the Trades Council of Havana, the general secretary of the National Trade Union Federation are among the numerous trade union leaders who have been thrown in jail. As a result of the wholesale arrests the conference of the trade unions of Havana scheduled to have been held on July 31st could not take place.

Workers Boycott Fake Union.

The mass arrests followed the failure of the government scheme to create a "trade union federation advocating class collaboration." The workers would have nothing to do with the organization and it fell thru.

With a falling off in the export of cigars, thousands of workers in the tobacco fields have been thrown out of work.

Hide Schwartzbard, Fear White Guard Reprisals

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Fearing reprisals by White Guards, friends of Samuel Schwartzbard, acquitted of the charge of murdering General Simon Petlura who terrorized the Ukraine, are keeping him in hiding.

Schwartzbard was acquitted when witnesses proved that Petlura had been directly responsible for the wholesale massacres of Jews in the Ukraine. Schwartzbard on the stand declared that he had shot Petlura to avenge the massacred Jews.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

European Metal Workers Meet to Fight New Trust

BRUSSELS Oct. 14. (By Mail).—Delegates from French, German, Belgian, Czechoslovakian, Austrian and Luxembourgian metal workers' unions are meeting here this week to formulate plans for the strengthening of the international organization of metal workers in view of the formation of the huge international steel trust.

The delegates from France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg constitute the committee that will study the problems of international organization.

Packers End War With Agreement on World Meat Trade

Hide Schwartzbard, Fear White Guard Reprisals

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Representatives of the meat packers of the United States, England and the Argentine have reached an agreement ending the three years' war over the percentage of Argentine meat exported to the United States and Britain.

Vesteyes & Smithfield and the Argentine Meat Company, both British firms and the Swifts, Arrows and Wilsons of America and the San Sincha Company of the Argentine signed the agreement, which amounts to a world combine for regulating the sale of meat products.

SEND YOUR GREETINGS NOW!

To Be Published in the Special November 7 Issue

of the DAILY WORKER on the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Send not less than 25 cents with every name to The Daily Worker, 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

FULL NAME	AMT.	FULL NAME	AMT.

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PICKETING HITS BOSSES' PURSE; COURT ENJOINS

Workers Show Power
in Eldorado Strike

Though nearly two months have passed since full and complete arguments were heard Justice Ingraham is still withholding his decision in the injunction case of the Eldorado Restaurant Corporation against the hotel workers' branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, P. Pascal Cosgrove, union secretary, reported yesterday.

When the union picketed the restaurant as the result of a lock-out the corporation obtained a restraining order which had the effect of outlawing the union pending a final decision on the corporation's application for an injunction. With picketing already declared illegal by the restraining order, the union was instructed by the court to show cause why an injunction against picketing should not be issued. The restraining order was handed out by Justice Alfred Frankenthaler Sept. 1. Justice Ingraham heard arguments Sept. 12. Though he reserved decision on the corporation's application for an injunction restraining picketing the restraining order forbidding picketing remains in force.

State Power vs. Unionism.

"Holding up a decision under such circumstances very often has the effect of defeating a strike even if subsequently a decision is rendered in favor of the union," Cosgrove said.

"It is important for workers to realize that the right to organize, strike and picket were not granted them by legislative enactment. The exercise of these rights by workers in the first instance were always opposed by the powers of the state and the first workers attempting to organize the working class into trade unions or lead exploited workers on strike were thrown into jail charged with unlawful conspiracy."

Injunctions have come to be one of the greatest dangers facing the labor movement in this country, Cosgrove pointed out. Without notice to unions, employers apply for and secure injunctions of the most sweeping character, even going so far in many cases as to restrain organization, much less picketing, he said.

Gompers Was Wrong.

"It is but a few years ago that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called the Clayton Anti-Trust Act Labor's charter of liberties, since it seemed to guarantee to workers the right to organize and to picket, and it is indeed startling and enlightening to realize that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor this so-called charter of workers' liberties was condemned in unmeasured terms and its repeal demanded," Cosgrove continued. "The union claims it went on strike at the Eldorado as the result of a lock-out. The entire crew, every last man of whom was a member of the union, supported the union's action. Pickets were maintained in front of the Eldorado. But realizing how prone the courts are to believe charges of violence against workers when made by employers in labor cases the union was very careful that the picketing was conducted in a lawful manner.

Strike Hits the Pocketbook.

The Eldorado Restaurant happens to be one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York City. All through the period of picketing a policeman was stationed in front of the Eldorado. Yet not one arrest took place during the entire period. Nevertheless the boss was badly hurt. Indeed, in his papers he stated his business had been seriously crippled, that he had to change his employees constantly and that he could not maintain a crew. In other words, the crime that the union committed was that it picketed effectively.

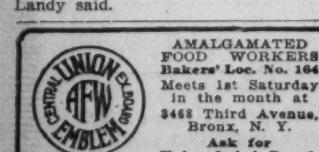
Cosgrove stressed the fact that the membership of the union is still determined to win its strike.

Bazaar to Raise \$50,000 for Striker's Defense

Grand Central Palace, one of the largest halls in the city, has been leased for the week of Dec. 23 to 31 by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers' Unions for a general bazaar.

In an appeal yesterday Ludwig Landy, manager of the committee, said \$50,000 was needed to appeal the cases of S. Gold and A. Kurland, strike leaders sentenced to long terms, and for similar defense work.

Workers who can donate articles for sale at the bazaar should take them to the headquarters of the Joint Defense, Room 714, 41 Union Square, Landy said.



Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept., 39 First St., New York City.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Pioneer Membership Meet Today. A general membership meeting of the Young Pioneers of District 2 will be held today, 3 p.m., at 108 East 14th St. Plans for the Nov. 7 celebrations will be made.

Y. W. L. Dance Tonight.

Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., tonight. The convention will begin Sunday.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers.

The banquet and dance for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 23.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Automobile Needed.

All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Dance November 8th.

A dance to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, by the Workers (Communist) Party. Dancing will continue until dawn.

Party Dance Nov. 19.

A dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19 at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., by Sections 2 and 3.

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Large Furriers' Mass Meeting Next Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)

International Fur Workers' Union, reluctantly took over his complaint. But the firm informed Winnick that they would pay absolutely no attention to the complaint. Brother Kantor then turned to Dr. Abelson, the impartial chairman of the bosses and the seafarers arbitration board, and the doctor ruled that the worker had no case and that the boss had full right to discharge him in the middle of the week, even in the middle of a holiday week.

Don't Be Fooled.

"Don't be a fool and don't ask for justice in the seafarers union."

Brother Kantor then came to the Joint Board. And even a capitalist court was obliged to rule that the worker was right and was entitled to a full week's wages.

"At Tuesday's mass meeting speakers will make clear the methods by which to unite the fur workers."

"Joint Board representatives will propose plans whereby to curb the greedy appetite of the bosses and contractors who are exploiting the fur workers and throwing them out of their jobs in the middle of the day and in the middle of the week. At this mass meeting we will raise our voices against the chaos in the trade. The fur workers will lay the foundation at this meeting for one union that will be capable of defending and representing their interests."

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Crouch Will Speak as Jersey Centers Honor Soviet Union

NEWARK N. J., Oct. 28.—Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, recently released from Alcatraz prison, will speak at a series of meetings in New Jersey centers in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Crouch will address anniversary mass meetings at Elizabeth Sunday, Nov. 6, at 3 p.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St.; Perth Amboy, Nov. 6, at 7 p.m., at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St., with reports on the war danger and anti-militarist work on the agenda. The convention will be in session four days. Delegates from the middle west arrived yesterday.

Volunteers for "Icor" Bazaar. Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icor" bazaar that will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 26. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 19th St., where all volunteers should report.

Hike Sunday Morning. A hike to Hunters' Island will be held Sunday by the sports section of the United Workers Cooperative Association. The hikers will meet at Bronx Park, Alberton Ave. and Bronx Park East, at 8 a.m.

Living Newspaper Sunday. A Living Newspaper on questions of importance to foreign-born workers will be a feature of a meeting arranged by the Lettish Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, Sunday at 4 p.m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73d St. Admission will be 25 cents.

Open Forums Tomorrow.

The Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board will hold open forum lectures tomorrow, 10:30 a.m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, 2864 West 21st St., Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

Postpone Olgin Banquet.

The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

CAPT. HIBBEN AT FORUM.

Capt. Paxton Hibben, U. S. R. C., will speak on "My Experiences in Russia" at the Hunts Point Fellowship Open Forum, Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Boulevard, Monday at 8:15 p.m.

The Fellowship holds its forum every Monday evening. Leonard D. Abbot, former associate editor of the Literary Digest, will speak Nov. 7.

CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS' JOINT BOARD.

Joint Board will hold open forum lectures tomorrow, 10:30 a.m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, 2864 West 21st St., Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the eighth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Insurance Payments to Families of Deceased Wage Earners.

This is another unique feature in the Russian social insurance system. In other countries the workers are supposed to provide insurance individually for their families. In Russia if a worker leaves dependents who have no other means of support, they are entitled to pensions from the social insurance department. A husband or wife or parent of the deceased will be regarded as dependent provided they are unable to work or have children below the age of eight which claim their attention. Children under 16 years and those over 16 who have been disabled before they reached that age are also classed as dependents. If a worker dies from an industrial accident or disease, his dependents will receive somewhat more than if he dies from non-industrial causes. The scale for the first class of cases is one-third of the previous earnings for one dependent, one-half for two dependents, and three-fourths for three or more; while for the second-class the scale is one-ninths; one-third and four-ninths, respectively.

Birth and Burial Allowances.

Upon giving birth to a child, mothers are granted an allowance equal to one-half a month's earnings. This sum, which in March was equal to \$10.50 a month, is used to purchase the layette needed for the baby and to meet other incidental expenses. They are also paid one-eighth of a month's salary for the nine months following child birth as a nursing allowance. This payment of slightly over 2.60 a month is used by the Commissariat of Health as a means of keeping in touch with these mothers and of getting them to follow medical advice in caring for their babies.

Allowances are also made by the insurance department to meet the costs of civil burial. The amounts paid vary according to the costs in the various belts. The amounts allowed for children is one-half that for adults. The country-wide average for the two amounted in March to \$14.

In all some \$400,000,000 will be spent for social insurance this year. This is entirely paid by the industries of the country and forms an average charge of slightly over 18 per cent of the payroll. This is an appreciable reduction of the rate as compared with 1923-1924, when it was as high as 22 per cent, although approximately two-thirds of this was not collected, because of its highness and the still crippled condition of industry. At present, however, virtually all the assessments are being collected promptly and the earlier unpaid amounts are being reduced.

Labor Administration.

Progressive labor laws in other countries are frequently nullified in practice by being entrusted to unsympathetic officials for enforcement. In Russia the officers of the labor department are actually appointed by the trade unions themselves. The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions nominates the heads of the Commissariat of Labor, and its decision is obligatory upon the government, while the provincial heads are nominated by the respective trade union councils. This is also true of the local heads of the social insurance and employment departments and of the local arbitrators. The separate unions also nominate the heads of the various individual departments within the labor exchanges. The labor laws are therefore enforced by representatives of the trade unions.

The fact that the trade unions are also consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers and that the shop committees and unions have power to file complaints about the conduct of managers means that both the administration of the industries and of the laws is in the hands of the workers themselves.

Housing.

FROM the moment when the Russian workers took over the government, the question of shelter has been in the foreground. The urge to nationalize property was intensified by the miserable living conditions of the workers. Nationalized property offered more room, but there was not enough of it to go around. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses in the country, only 300,000, or 13 per cent, were nationalized. However, these nationalized houses made up 50 per cent of the entire urban housing capacity. The remaining 87 per cent of these houses stayed in the hands of the owners.

The nationalized buildings were directly controlled by the municipal soviets during the period of the civil war following the revolution. With the restoration of orderly economic life a definite housing program took form. This meant a building program entailing the outlay of much capital. The infant industries of Russia needed this capital, and needed it badly. Therefore the program for better housing was deferred but when the strain of the first efforts in industrial reconstruction had lessened, more time and money were given to housing. The accomplishments of the past few years have been remarkable. Still there is great overcrowding in the cities and industrial sections, thanks to the destruction of the revolution and civil war days and the fact that for over five years, 1916-1921, almost no building was carried on.

The difficulties of constructing better homes have been both financial and economic. The government industries put all possible earnings back into the industry to increase production, thus reducing the surplus for such things as housing. A special tax on non-working tenants designed to be used for building has been small and irregular, and the income tax to be used for housing has been hard to collect. Labor has been expensive and the cost of building has not been standardized. The capital and resources of cooperative house

building plans have been small. In addition, building materials have been inadequate.

The trade unions, the cooperatives and the industries themselves are now carrying on an extensive housing program. For example, in Tiflis, the capital of the Federation of Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics, the trade unions, with the help of government loans, have replaced hovels with modern homes. Here the apartment type prevails, each one with a large dining room and a kitchen where food is prepared and served at cost. Large gardens surround these apartments, containing outdoor motion pictures, hand stands, and stages for theatrical productions. In each building there is also a theater and a clubroom.

In apartment houses built by labor organizations, the apartments are all alike, but rent varies in direct proportion to the wage earned by the tenant. In some of the best apartments which we visited the rent ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month, and less. No rent is charged to union members out of work. This does not mean that every worker in Tiflis, or in any other Russian city, is ideally housed, but it does mean that the workers in the new homes are far better housed than they were under the old régime.

Another instrument for better housing is the cooperative building societies which have developed chiefly in industrial sections. Over 9,000 cooperative apartment houses were built by these societies last year. In one section of Moscow the cooperatives are now constructing 22 large apartments which will altogether house nearly 14,000 people. These apartments all have a central building containing a large kindergarten occupying two entire floors. There is also a cooperative laundry and cooperative stores. The average apartment consists of two rooms, with kitchen and bath shared with another family. The cost is \$7 a month, exclusive of water. In the apartment just cited, the rent runs over a period of 44 years, by which time the apart-

ment is fully paid for and belongs to the owner, whose family or relatives may occupy it during their lives, but cannot sell or lease it at a profit. Any person can join one of these cooperative building societies by making a small payment and thereafter payments of a few rubles a month, the installments increasing after the house is built and occupied.

The great bulk of the housing of the industrial workers is done by the industries themselves. In collective agreements made with the trade unions the government trusts arrange to pay 10 per cent of their profits into a fund for the improvement of the life of the workers. Under the Labor Code 75 per cent of this goes to housing. Many factories that we visited had new houses built or under construction with the aid of these funds.

In spite of these various methods for putting up houses the situation is still very bad, the new capital cities such as Moscow and Kharkov being specially in need of more living space. Leningrad and Kiev have been relieved by the removal of government personnel, but there is no city or large town in the U.S.S.R. which does not suffer from a shortage. The situation is not only difficult from the point of view of shortage but also because of the depreciation of those facilities which do exist. Adequate repairs have not been made; and houses which once were adequate are livable at present only because the necessity is so great.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

HERE'S WORKERS' THEATER; WHO'LL SEE THE PLAY?

By MICHAEL GOLD.

There is a real need for a revolutionary workers' theatre in New York. The idea has been in the air for years. All attempts to establish one have failed.

Just as the workers need their own newspapers, magazines, cooperative houses and camps, just so do they need to express themselves through their own theatre.

But how are we going to get our own theatre? There are already about a dozen language-drama groups in New York but these are all amateur. They fulfil a need but are too crude to yet influence the general public.

To run a first-class workers' theatre, of the type of Piscator's in Berlin or Meyerhold's in Moscow, one must have a semi-professional company of young actors, playwrights and musicians who work under a severe discipline, give all their time to the theatre, and work as seriously and strenuously as factory workers or labor agitators in their fields. No one who has not spent eighteen hours a day at this kind of endeavor will understand the thousand and one problems that are wrapped up in the job. A company of forty actors must rehearse for a month, from twelve to fifteen hours a day. There is worry over light, janitor service, carpentry of props, scenery, ticket taking, publicity, carpets for the floor and dressing rooms, posters, rent, war tax, legal complications, contracts, subscriptions and advertising.

The play runs so smoothly on the stage. The actors move by clockwork

every night. The lights and music come in at the proper cues. It all looks easy to the audience. But what sweat preceded this smooth performance!

We have had several revolutionary plays in New York within the past few years. The Theatre Guild gave two; Toller's Mass Mensch and John Howard Lawson's Processional. Both were wonderful productions. But both were financial failures. The bourgeoisie were annoyed at both plays and practically boycotted them. And the workers did not go to see them, but preferred the movies.

The same thing is happening with our New Playwrights' Theatre. The workers are not coming out to see our first play, "The Belt," which is a proletarian satire on Henry Ford. It is not a Communist play. It contains many weaknesses and deviations. But it is one of the few fine efforts we have had in this country toward a workers' drama. Yet most of our audiences so far have been from among the bourgeois intellectuals. Where have the workers been?

We have offered a large discount to help The DAILY WORKER and the Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers' Union and Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. But there has not yet been the response that theorists have told us there would be if the workers had their own kind of plays and theatre.

I confess I don't know the answer to this problem. It is obvious there are about 100,000 revolutionary workers in and around New York. They can pack Madison Square Garden on any great occasion. They support a group of papers, schools and other institutions. But why don't they support a revolutionary theatre when it tries to get born?

You can't have such a theatre without an audience. The bourgeoisie intellectuals will not support such a theatre. How can you stir up the workers? I submit this problem to all participants in the working class movement who realize its importance.

The perfect workers' theatre, such as Meyerhold's, will not come into existence full-born. Where are the revolutionary plays in America? Who is the group that knows both the theatre and the labor movement, that knows its Meyerhold as well as Marx? I don't see any just now. But the nearest I have yet seen is the New Playwrights' group. It is the transition theatre toward the ultimate chain of workers' theatres in America. Why not help it instead of criticizing it from the standpoint of revolutionary perfectionism?

If the New Playwrights' Theatre fails in its attempt it will be years before we have another experiment in workers' plays in this city. The response so far has been mainly from the intellectuals. I repeat: where are the workers?

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

COOPERATION

BE A REPORTER

This issue is a special cooperative children's issue. All articles and poems including many we could not print for lack of space were written by members of the Cooperative Pioneer Group. These children live with their parents in one of the Cooperative Houses in New York City. Their parents are members of the cooperative movement of America. We are very glad to present this issue to the children of the working class who must learn the need for solidarity and cooperation.

What is the workers' cooperative movement? The workers' cooperative organization is first a workers' organization. Secondly, its purpose is to eliminate the boss who gets something for doing nothing, in other words to do away with profits. This has already been done, for example, in the houses where the children live. The cooperative, or the workers themselves are the landlords, and they do not have to pay large rents which include big profits. The same thing has been done in the food industry. We have some cooperative bakeries where food is sold to members at cost. We have cooperative schools where even teaching is sold at cost. This movement is a very important one and should be supported by workers and children. Cooperatives play a very important role during a revolution and immediately after, as for example in Russia. They help to feed the workers where industry becomes paralyzed. But it is also very important to remember that true cooperation can only exist under a workers' and poor farmers' government and that must be our main aim.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By J. SHUPAILO.

The Philippine Islands are mountain tops risen from the sea bottom. Many folds and cracks were made where volcanoes now stand. About 3,000 islands are in this group, the largest is Luzon, the size of Kentucky.

The Philippine Islands are near the Equator so the days are warm, and the nights are cool.

Many people mine for gold, silver and copper. Many are engaged in fishing. Mindanao is important for lumbering, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and fruits which are raised there. Hemp is used for making rope. Coconuts oil is extracted from coconuts which leaves the dry coconut meat called copra.

There are over 8,000,000 people living in the Philippines Islands. They are peaceful, and are willing to work.

The people wanted their freedom from the United States. A bill was passed in the U. S. for their freedom. It was signed in the senate and house of representatives, but when it came to the president he vetoed it. He said the Filipinos do not have enough power and education to rule themselves. What do you think about it?

Answers to Last Weeks Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: W O R K E R . The following comrades answered correctly:

Fannie Gervin, Bklyn, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Sylvia Masler, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 36

Matilda Schottka, Astoria, L. I.; Mae Feuer, New York City; Pauline Jurich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Vera Velt Tommey, Highland Park, Ill.; Grace Zelnick, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; James Mishkin, Chicago, Ill.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; David Citrin, Detroit, Mich.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsboro, N. H.; Mamie Kreopanich, McAdoo, Pa.

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Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Daily Worker:
The present working conditions in the South Omaha Packing Plants are a fine example of what happens when trade unions are broken up by treacherous labor leaders collaborating with the bosses.

Hearing of the frightful conditions there I made an investigation by going thru the larger plants and later talking to the men employed in various departments. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the employers who are reducing them to slavery.

Since their union was broken up in 1920 wages have been reduced in all departments; in some as much as fifty per cent. Today the men in most departments receive only forty-two cents an hour. The maximum wage paid is only seventy-five cents per hour, paid to a few skilled workers.

The infamous "speed-up system" has been introduced in all departments. This together with better machinery has greatly reduced the number of men employed. Production per man has increased fifty to one hundred per cent thru these methods.

Workers are guaranteed only forty hours per week so the majority receive between seventeen and twenty dollars, which is a starvation wage especially when one considers that most men employed in these industries have large families. Besides, fully one-third of those employed work on the average only six months each year.

In the butcher's department at Armour, men are encouraged to exert themselves to the utmost by bonuses of thirty-three to ninety cents per week. Similar methods are used in the other plants to increase production.

The many improvements in the technique of the machinery has substantially increased the number of women employed. They are receiving twelve to fourteen dollars per week for work men were formerly receiving eighteen to twenty dollars. Consequently they are taking the place of men in many departments.

There are five large plants here and on the average about one thousand men apply at their gates in vain for work each morning. Several thousand packing house workers have left this city in the last year. They will help to increase the number of wage slaves in some other city.

—ROY E. STEPHENS.
Omaha, Nebraska.

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I. Hoffman, Luzerne, Pa.
F. Berenic, West Allis, Wis.
A. Sadoff, Elym, N. Y.
M. Jawarowski, Elym, N. Y.
W. Zenik, Elym, N. Y.
S. Stasevich, Elym, N. Y.
R. Traximchuk, Elym, N. Y.
A. Kleiman, Bronx, N. Y.

DRAMA

Henrik Ibsen and "An Enemy of the People"

JACOB BEN-AMI



Will be featured in Philip Barry's new play "John," which comes to the Klaw Theatre next Wednesday.

majority around him. In ten years perhaps, the majority may occupy the standpoint which Dr. Stockmann held at the public meeting. But in those ten years the doctor will not have been standing still; he will still be ten years ahead of the majority.

"At the point where I stood when I wrote each of my books, there now stands a fairly compact multitude; but I myself am there no longer; I am elsewhere and, I hope, further ahead."

In another letter of Ibsen's to Brandes he declares that he got more joy out of writing "An Enemy of the People" than in composing any other he had written up to that time; showing that even a great man, and, perhaps, a wise one is quite human and relishes taking pot shots at his enemies.

BEGINNING MONDAY Bruce Winston will assume the role of Sam Pickwick, in Frank C. Reilly's comedy, "Pickwick" at the Selwyn Theatre. John Cumberland will retire from the cast this Saturday.

JOSEPH SANTELL announces as his second production, an intimate musical comedy titled "Arabian Nights." Mr. Santelli will also produce "The Guy From New York," a comedy by John McGowan and Lloyd Griscom, authors of "Tenth Avenue."

LEO CARRILLO will head the bill at the Broadway next week.

ON THE SCREEN

"Three Wax Men."

"Three Wax Men" is a picture imported from Germany and Paul Lent, the master director, is responsible for it.

Here is a film devoid of bunk, coco sets, a nausious finale and other characteristics that go to make up the average American production.

The story is made up of three imaginary tales from the lines of Haroun Al Raschid, Ivan the Terrible, and Jack-the-Kipper, played respectively by Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Kraus.

Although it seemed to us that the aforesaid three tales were perhaps a bit too fantastic, they are nevertheless masterfully played, incomparably lighted and simple enough to captivate even the most critical. Jannings is seen in an unusual role which he portrays delightfully. Emil as a bountiful comedian was both a surprise and a treat. No less deserving of attention is Conrad Veidt as Ivan the Terrible.

—Screen Notes

"The Wise Wife," starring Phyllis Haver, will be the principal film at the Cameo Theatre beginning today.

CHARLES CHAPLIN in "The Fireman," a nature picture, "Cabbages and Things" and "Moonlight Sonata," Beethoven's melody interpreted in color, will also be shown.

Two new theatres, the Madison at Myrtle and Wyckoff avenues and the Chester at Tremont, West Farms and Boston Road, are due to open in November under the direction of B. S. Moss.

A revival of "Robin Hood," with Douglas Fairbanks as its star, will be offering at the 65th Street Cinema, starting today.

"A Harp in Hock," a first release, appears upon the screen at Moss' Broadway beginning Monday. Rudolph Schildkraut, Bessie Love and Herbert Fields, from Mark Twain's famous romance, will open at the Vanderbilt Theatre Thursday night.

"The Wicked Age," a new play by Mac West, Friday night at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre. Miss West will play the chief role.

The Broadway and Cameo this week are playing the pictures of the Dempsey-Tunney Fight.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given its premiere by the Universal Theatre on Friday November 4th.

MUSIC

Metropolitan Season Opens Monday With "Turandot"



The noted soprano, will sing in "Andrea Chenier" next Thursday night at the Metropolitan.

Other operas of the week: "Andrea Chenier," Thursday, with Easton, Howard, Gigli, and Danise.

"Forza del Destino," Friday, with Rosa Ponselle, Bourskaya, Martinelli, Whitehill, Richard Mayr, the new German bass from Munich, and Hanovsky and Altglass. Serafin will conduct.

"Die Meistersinger" on Wednesday evening will introduce a new German soprano from the Berlin Stadt Opera, Mme. Grete Stuckgold, as Eva; Mme. Howard and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Richard Mayr, the new German bass from Munich, are the other principals.

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"Rigoletto," Saturday night, with Lerch, Alcock, Lauri-Volpi, and De Luca.

Erich Wolfgang Korngold's "Violanta" will have its premiere and "Hansel und Gretel" will be revived at the Saturday matinee; the former with Jeritza, Guilford, Kirchoff, and Whitehill; the latter with Pleischer, Mario, Flexer and Schutzen-dorf.

"Turandot" will be given his twentieth season as head of the Metropolitan Opera Company Monday evening with Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" which will be sung by Mmes. Ludikar Tedesco, Bada, Hanovsky and Altglass. Serafin will conduct.

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Government Lies Are Exposed

By PAUL CROUCH.

AN EXPOSE of the falsehoods used to lure young workers into the army has been made by the conservative Honolulu Advertiser. The protest of the soldier against his harsh treatment, forcing itself even into the capitalist press, is significant. The soldier now in St. Louis wrote a letter to the St. Louis Post-Democrat telling a few of the things the soldier is forced to endure in Hawaii. This soldier, formerly belonging to the 21st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, the regiment in which Walter Trumbull and I were soldiers before our imprisonment. We were personally acquainted with several of the soldiers who died of alcoholic poisoning while trying to forget their unendurable condition.

Commenting on this letter, the Honolulu Advertiser said, in part: "Not long ago there was an upheaval in army circles when six soldiers stationed at Schofield died of alcoholic poisoning. The tragedy was echoed all over the country. Many letters from soldiers stationed here no doubt went out on the next mail, some to their parents, some to newspapers, others to casual friends. One soldier, now residing in St. Louis, formerly a member of 21st Infantry stationed at Schofield, becoming reminiscent, wrote the following to a St. Louis newspaper:

"These men who died are of several thousands at that post who are drinking anything with a kick, not because they crave it, but because they don't care. Why don't they care? Because they must serve three years in a god-forsaken country. A soldier cannot transfer to any regiment in the states. He must serve all of his three years there, unless the regiment is transferred. Honolulu is a picturesque city for the rich tourists, with its beaches and beautiful scenery. But for the soldier it is a hell hole. Soldiers are only allowed on certain streets and military police are on every corner to see that the regulations is enforced. There are countless tragedies enacted at Schofield Barracks."

"We would call the attention of army authorities to one thing—**POSTERS THAT LURE YOUNG MEN INTO ARMY LIFE IN HAWAII.** (My caps—P.C.) These lurid two sheets and three sheets paint a colorful picture of ease and idleness, beneath palm trees with hula dancers all about to provide entertainment. When the soldier arrives in Hawaii, Saturday at 8 p.m., Oct. 29.

The First Volume of the New Workers Library Publications

The TENTH YEAR

The Rise and Achievements of Soviet Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

BEGINNING the series of new attractive publications "The Tenth Year" is a valuable account of the great achievements of the world's first workers' government. Written in a popular simple style, here is a most interesting new book to present to your shop-mates on the 10th birthday of Soviet Russia. Buy one for yourself—BUY TEN (or more) to give to your fellow workers in the shop and trade union.

15¢ 12 cents in lots of 10 or more
10 cents in lots of 100 or more
9 cents in lots of 300 or more

The DAILY WORKER (Book Dept.) 33 First St., New York

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections. The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.

The organization of the unorganized.

Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.

The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City

Name _____

Address _____ No. _____ St. _____ City _____ State _____

Occupation _____

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

The Star Thief

(Commemorating 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.)

By JAN KAMINSKY and HENRY REICH, Jr.

he finds another situation entirely. The army is so upright and honest in everything else it does—then why practice this one deception upon the young men who visit the recruiting stations in mainland cities? Why paint a soldier's life in Hawaii as one long summer's dream beneath palm trees and upon sunny beaches, with Hawaiian sirens to help them while their hours away?"

This confession by a capitalist newspaper is significant. It reveals the deception practiced by the War Department in luring young workers into the army for use as cannon fodder in imperialist wars and the inevitable disillusionment of the recruit. But it does not tell the story of the extremely brutal treatment by the officers and the systematic torture of the soldiers—the real cause of the "hell hole."

We must tell the rest of the story of army life to the workers—we must get the facts from the soldiers themselves and make them public.

The harsh treatment of the soldier is not without a purpose. It is the deliberate intention of the military authorities to crush all human instincts so that the soldier will be ready "to do and die and not to reason why." They desire the soldier to prefer even war and the possibilities of death to a continuation of his present condition.

Heavy Donations Go to Goose-Step University

Columbia University received recently gifts to the amount of \$210,000, according to an announcement of its president, Nicholas Murray Butler. The most important contributions were from the Carnegie Foundation, the National Lead Company and other members of that trust, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the motion picture trust. No effort was made to conceal the fact that the university is subsidized by big capital.

Philadelphia Banquet To Help Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—A supper, with entertainment stunts, is the decision of Unit 1-E of the Workers (Communist) Party here as their task to help The DAILY WORKER. It will be in Scandinavian Hall, N.E. corner of 8th and Fairmount Ave., all about to provide entertainment. When the soldier arrives in Hawaii, Saturday at 8 p.m., Oct. 29.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF A CLASS MURDER.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

By Eugene Lyons. International Publishers. \$1.50.

THIS book has thus far been completely ignored by the bourgeois press. Hardly a word has appeared in any of the literary reviews and book sections of the metropolitan papers, or in the news columns. Can it be the continuation of the campaign of suppression of the facts about the two murdered Italian workers which began the very day following their execution? In Vanzetti

SACCO their execution? In Vanzetti

this organized conspiracy of silence have joined the powerful movie interests whose czar, Will Hays, has ordered all news films burned.

Here is a beautiful, powerful, eloquent book. Crowded into 208 pages is the complete story of the two immigrants whose bodies were shattered by electricity and laid on green marble slab in the death chamber of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a few minutes past midnight on August 23, Lyons, a labor journalist associated with the defense work from the beginning in 1921, knew Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti intimately. He visited the homes of their parents in Italy and was familiar with the background in which they were born and reared. Possessing a knowledge of the Italian language, Lyons has translated a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Sacco and Vanzetti which reveal in a dramatic way their literary and intellectual interests.

In a clear, convincing style the author describes the lives of the two men. In episodes, vivid and colorful, he traces the facts which culminated in their execution.

For the first time in a book the class nature of the case is described and characterized—definitely and unequivocally. Not only the facts about their lives, but the complicated maze of legal formulae and procedure which dragged Sacco and Vanzetti thru seven long years of "torture by hope" are brilliantly summarized.

The role of Fred Moore, courageous labor attorney from California, is related. Moore took over the defense work at its beginning, in 1920. He remained until 1924, when the anarchist elements in the Boston defense committee decided on the higher strategy of migration with the capitalist courts—a strategy which succeeded for a time in paralyzing the protest of international labor by the standing threat of the conservative and high-priced lawyers who warned that they would resign if the eternal and immutable processes of law were not rigidly followed.

"... It is considered and ordered by the court that you, Nicola Sacco, suffer the punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity thru your body within the week of.... And you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti..."

Never did a modern Pontius Pilate listen to such searing, contemptuous and loftily ironic speech as the chill-eyed Thayer heard from the lips of the "unlettered" Vanzetti on the spring morning in the Dedham court when the sentence of death was pronounced.

The attitude of the liberals and intellectuals during the height of the agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is described by Lyons with insight and a fine irony. "A meeting of 10,000 workers pledging their heart's blood to Sacco and Vanzetti as comrades and brother was given a paragraph in the day's news. And a timid expression of hope that Massachusetts would yet save its fair name, if signed by a single clergymen or fourth assistant district attorney, was given the same space." The pious and belated "efforts" of the New York World are described: "The World sent its labor reporter into New England and he emerged with a series of articles based almost entirely on the Madeiros and Department of Justice affidavits, and overlooked the Heywood Broun episode and the disgustingly vacillating editorial policy of the paper during the last days.

The absurdity of describing the verdict as "mis-carriage of justice" becomes glaring after reading Lyons' graphic and penetrating story. "Their execution was not a miscarriage of justice. It was a deliberate, indeed a formal, carrying out of justice such as it is in the society of today."

The tremendous and angry international protest of labor during the seven years that the two framed-up workers were being tortured, and particularly during the last few months prior to their official murder, is described. In one chapter, "Seven Days That Shocked the World," Lyons tells of the eleven-hour attempts to wrest Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair immediately following the "report" of Fuller's reactionary committee.

The primary impetus in the international mass expression came from the "Red Aid International," declares Lyons. "But the active, pushing, indignant energy came from the International Labor Defense in the United States, the 'Rhothe Hilfe' in Germany, and the 'International Class War Prisoners' Aid' in England."

The viciously prejudiced Thayer, the 75-year-old Judge Grant, the pseudo-liberal Lowell and the anonymous President Stratton, the third member of the committee, are also characterized and revealed with a swift, biting irony. And of their report, he says: "Haste was apparent in the起草 of a star-shell. The 'zip' of the sniper's bullet as it sent another man into the sleep of death—another 'gone west.' The sickening stench of mud and slime and mutilated corpses. The nerve-shattering racket of the Lewis gun. How much longer before a crazy world returned to sanity?"

There is a stir along the line. "Stand by, men," says the captain, "and get ready to go over." A surprise decision at which there are subversive curtsies. Another bloody battle for the possession of a few hundred yards of barren earth; more lives to be lost so that headquarters could report progress, reflected Adamson as he fixed his bayonet.

Over the top! A mad rush into death, and the scene is charged with activity. Already the wounded are moaning in agony; and Adamson waits. "Adamson! Get moving! Put a jerk in it!" thundered an officer.

The War Office sent the stereotyped letter of sympathy to a stricken mother. In the records received, her son was listed "missing—believed killed," they said. In the casualty report of Captain Stanley Lawrence of the 88th Victoria Rifles to Headquarters, there was inserted a note: "7659 Pte. G. A. Adamson—shot for cowardice."

The book is illustrated with photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti, and on the cover-jacket is a reproduction of Fred Ellis' famous cartoon showing a worker broken on the wheel of American capitalism, which originally appeared in The DAILY WORKER. The principal members of the Massachusetts murder crew are represented. There are photographs of William G. Thompson and Fred H. Moore, lawyers for the defense.

From a technical point of view the book is excellent. It is printed in clear, bold type and is sturdy bound. The book, now being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages, will undoubtedly become the source-book for this great working class epic.

SENDER GARLIN.

THE CLASS FORCES IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

CHINA: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION. By Sung Sin Fu. Published by the Communist Party of Great Britain. American Agency, Daily Worker Publishing Co. Thirty-five cents.

WITHOUT doubt the most exhaustive and accurate work yet published on the extremely complicated and little understood subjects with which it deals, this book must be read by every worker who wants to think, talk or write intelligently and authoritatively on the great struggle waged by the Chinese masses for national liberation.

Altho written before the last decisive development—the collapse and surrender of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolutionary Nanking forces—had occurred, and consequently not containing any analysis of the situation since that time, this book nevertheless outlines in great detail the forces working for this betrayal.

It gives also the minimum measures that had to be carried out by the Wuhan government if it was not to become the enemy of the labor and peasant movement. But the middle class elements who dominated the Wuhan government, alarmed by the rise of the labor movement and the peasant organizations, unable and unwilling to challenge imperialism and Chinese reaction on the basis of the interests of the Chinese masses, instead of carrying out energetically the arming of the workers, DISARMED THEM. Instead of extending the organization and the mobilization of armed detachments against the landlord and militarist elements of the countryside, THEY MADE WAR ON THE PEASANTRY.

Instead of strengthening the united front with the Communist Party and left wing Kuomintang and labor elements, the Wuhan government made a united front with reactionary generals and ARRESTED AND EXECUTED COMMUNISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

Wuhan became a front of imperialism and black reaction.

In this respect the author practically forecasts the downfall of Wuhan as a revolutionary center.

One of the invaluable contributions to the literature on China by the author is the exhaustive information given as to the social composition of the Chinese rural population. Since the city population in China is only 15 per cent of the total (66,000,000) as against a rural population of 372,000,000 the class divisions of this section, and their relative numerical strength, are of overwhelming importance.

The section dealing with the role of the imperialist powers is of tremendous value but in our opinion not sufficient emphasis is placed upon the effect of the world interests of American imperialism in determining its policy in China and Asia generally.

Both on Page 31 and Page 99 the author states categorically that "the United States' interests in China are mainly commercial interests." (Emphasis in the original.) Further, speaking of the changes in American policy in China, the author states: "These vacillations in the policy of the United States promise to continue, for they arise from the objective interests of America in Eastern Asia."

In the first place, the policy of American imperialism toward a mass liberation movement making no compromises with imperialism beyond those dictated by revolutionary expediency, and expressing the interests of the masses as against those of the landlords, capitalists and militarists, is quite different from that toward a bourgeois nationalist movement.

Toward the first, it adopted a policy of iron which differed little if any from that of Great Britain. Toward the second it adopts a policy of conciliation and corruption.

In the second place, the world interests of American imperialism are dictating a still "firmer" policy in China and the fear of American imperialism of the tremendous repercussion of a successful Chinese revolution upon the masses cannot be overlooked as a factor making it assume a definite, if not at all times an openly, hostile attitude.

The objective role of attacker on the Pacific," said Comrade Manuilsky, speaking to the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in November, 1928 "will be played by the United States... while the objective role of defenders fails to Great Britain and Japan. American imperialism is intricately bound up with the struggle for world hegemony."

Comrade Stalin commented as follows on this question of the role of American imperialism:

"It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of 'good-will' towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at time it is very easy to win them by kindness."

The "friendliness" of American imperialism towards the nationalists, in the sense used by Comrade Stalin, certainly cannot be interpreted as weakness or "vacillation."

Furthermore, since armed intervention by imperialist powers does not consist only of dispatch of their own troops but, so far as the Chinese liberation movement is concerned, by the possibly more dangerous method of subsidizing counter-revolutionary generals, it certainly can not be said that America's policy in China has been characterized by any decided weakness toward the mass liberation movement. "Intervention by using other people—that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present," said Comrade Stalin. In this respect American imperialism, because of its stability and immense resources and its longer perspective, coupled with its traditional reputation for "friendliness"—a heritage of the Open Door period—is the most dangerous enemy of a genuine mass Chinese liberation movement.

It no longer can be argued that American educated Chinese intellectuals, the Rockefeller institutes, the thousands of American missionaries, American chambers of commerce,—the whole cult of American capitalist democracy and its hatred of Communists and the Soviet Union, coupled with its immense economic influence, were not major factors in bringing the Wuhan government into the counter-revolutionary camp.

The main tendency of American policy in China is not toward vacillation but toward aggression—as part of its world policy.

But this lack of emphasis upon the role of American imperialism is a minor matter in a book which takes first rank in revolutionary literature and is indispensable to all working class students of the gigantic upheaval in China, marked now by a temporary lull, but which is again gathering its forces for the next phase of the struggle against world imperialism and native reaction.

BILL DUNNE.

BOOKS RECEIVED: REVIEWED LATER.
Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell. Modern Library. Solution of the Social Problem. Proudhon. Vanguard. Transition. By Will Durant. Simon & Schuster.

PAGE (S) MISSING

NOT

AVAILABLE